

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4694. 號十二月七年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1878.

日一廿月六年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEY, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZELN & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Messa, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....1,000,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors.
Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELLING, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Orders granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.

Banks.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

KELLY & WALSH'S CELEBRATED TOBACCOES.

Packed specially for this Climate.

BRANDS.

Smoking Mixture. Mild Strength.
Happy Thought. Medium Strength.
Dollar Brand. Full Strength.

The above-named Tobaccoes are cut and packed under our own supervision from the stock received fresh each month from the manufacturers.

AGENTS.

HONGKONG.—Messrs. LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
AMOI.—" " " " " " " "
FOOCHOW.—" " " " " " " "
SWATOW.—" " " " " " " "
CHIEFOO.—" " " " " " " "
TIENTSIN.—" " " " " " " "
NEWCHANG.—" " " " " " " "

KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
KELLY & Co., Yokohama.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

EXTRA ARRIVALS.

CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.
—RODGERS & Sons' Celebrated CUTLERY.
MAPPIN BROS. GENTS' DRESSING CASES.
WATERLOW & DE LA RUE'S STATIONERY.
BILLIARD CLOTHS, and BILLIARD CHALK.
BILLIARD CUE CEMENT and TIPS.
TABLE GLASSWARE and CROCKERY.
BRUSH-WARE of all kinds.
ALBUMS.

NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS, PRESENTATION BOOKS, &c.

FINE KENT HOPS.
MALT.
CARBOLIC ACID.
CAUSTIC SODA.
CHLORIDE OF LIME.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED HOUSEHOLD STORES.

California SODA CRACKERS.
Family PIG PORK in kegs.
Family MESS BEEF in kegs.
Compressed CORNED BEEF.
Compressed OX TONGUES.
Compressed HAM.
BARCELONA and PEA NUTS.
&c., &c., &c.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FRUITS, in BRANDY, NOYEAU, and JUICE.
French JAMS and JELLIES.
"O. K." BOURBON WHISKEY (Bottled by L. A. & Co.).
Bass's ALE, in pints and qts., bottled by Cameron and Saunders.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, in pints and qts., bottled by E. & J. Burke.
BARCLAY & PERKINS' PORTER, in Kilderkins and Hhds.
CLARET, in Cask.
&c., &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.
Hongkong, July 19, 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Leaves).
CUT LOAF SUGAR.
CUBE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent).
CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lbs.
Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lbs.
Medium WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lbs.
Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lbs.
COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lbs.
GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.
ESSENCES OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.
RUM, 45°, 50°, 60° P. and Naval.
ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.
AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.
BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants).
ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGER, CHINA SUGAR REFINING Co., LIMITED, East Point, Hongkong.

March 5, 1878.

FOR SALE.

TWO AMERICAN and One ENGLISH Second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, with BALLS, CUES, LAMPS, &c., Complete.

Apply to

D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, July 11, 1878.

FOR SALE.

COKE and TAR in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at CHEAP RATES.

Apply to

GAS COMPANY, West Point.

Hongkong, June 19, 1878.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE 66-A 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIP "ARGENTINO,"

514 Tons Register (1228 Tons Gross).

For Particulars, apply to the Captain on Board.

Hongkong, June 4, 1878.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D., Fribingen.
Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S RIDING WHIPS.
CARBOLIC ACID, the best disinfectant.
PORCELAIN ICE PITCHERS.
KELLOR'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.
FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.
VEYRON'S CAFETIERES.
CARCIER and ANET'S CLARETS.
BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster.
French JAMS.
Scotch OATMEAL.
FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.
VEGETABLE FLOWER and LAWN-GRASS SEED.
TEA FASTER'S CUPS, POTS, SCALES and TIME GLASSES.
FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.
French SUMMER SHOES.
CHRISTY'S HATS.
BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster.
PEAR'S TOILET SOAP.
English HAMS.
FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.
CHOICE PORT for Invalids.
FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, and CHARTREUSE.
HENDRIE'S PERFUMERY.
BASS'S ALE, by Foster, highly recommended for purity, and the extreme care used in Bottling.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, July 17, 1878.

Intimations.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits.
At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "
D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned have been temporarily REMOVED to the Premises in DUDDELL STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs Norton & Co.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, July 15, 1878.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twelfth Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 9, 1878.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Following is the SCALE of RATES for SILK, with Average, that will be charged by the above Company at this Port for the present Season.

To the Continent, by Mail Steamers,.....1%
" do, by H.M.S. & Glen Stra.,.....1%
" do, by Castle Stra.,.....1%
" do, by other 1st-class Stra.,.....2%

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MAOAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-fourth Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July instant, at 8 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 4, 1878.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MAOAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th day of July instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 4, 1878.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

MR. H. SCHUREN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.
IS NOW OPEN.
HOURS for SITTING: EVERY DAY FROM 7 TILL 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

MR. H. SCHUREN respectfully requests all Persons desirous to have their Portraits, to notice well the earlier hours for sitting, as the only means to obtain, during the present Season, those fine half-tints and details so much admired, especially in White Dresses. Photos taken after 10 o'clock a.m. cannot be guaranteed to be to every satisfaction.

The Atelier cannot be Open for more than Two Months.

NOVELTY.

MR. H. SCHUREN'S NEW SALOON PICTURES.

THE FINEST PRESENTS TO BE CHOSEN.

No Really-Elegant Drawing Room should be without them.

MR. SCHUREN has much pleasure in introducing in this Colony, the new Style of Photos which undoubtedly will find admirers amongst the intelligent.

The new Saloon Picture is unrivalled for its effects in artistic lighting and its beautiful details, especially for LADY'S EVENING DRESSES and every kind of EM-BROIDERED and PLAIN WHITE DRESSES.

Hongkong, July 19, 1878.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,

H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER,

and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

THE above has pleasure to inform the public of Hongkong that he has obtained the assistance of Mr. Griffith (for many years manager and principal operator to Mr. Saunders of Shanghai), and having carefully arranged the light of his new Studio and secured the newest and best appliances for obtaining the highest excellence in his work, he is now ready to produce all the Latest Novelties in Photographic Portraiture.—A large and varied Assortment of Views always ready. Superior Enlargements made at shortest notice.

Studio, QUEEN'S ROAD, Nearly opposite The Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, July 9, 1878.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

SAMUEL BORROW, Secretary.

A. A. HAYES, JR., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE.

120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$81,700,000

Surplus.....\$ 5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

Intimations.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERLY ROOM, July 18, 1878.

MEMBERS are informed that NEW GUN-DRILL SQUADS will be FORMED by TUESDAY Next, the 23rd instant.

The FIRST PARADE to take place on that date in the NOIRA ROYAL ARTILLERY PARADE GROUND at 6.30 P.M.

NAMES of those desirous to attend these Drills regularly will be SENT to the COMMANDANT by 1 P.M. on MONDAY NEXT.

T. C. DEMPESTER, Captain 28th Regiment, Commandant H. K. V.

July 21.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to Furnish the Under- signed with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1877, in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, July 12, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to intimate that he has RETURNED, and is now ready to Receive Patients at No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

Hongkong, July 4, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "YESSO."

Capt. S. ASHTON, will be dispatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 21st Inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 18, 1878.

MONTHLY LINE.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (TAKING CARGO and PASSENGERS FOR THE USUAL PORTS.)

The Australasian Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamship "CHARLTON."

Jno. JOHNSON, Commander, will be dispatched as above on the 3rd Proximo, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 18, 1878.

FOR NAGASAKI, WLADIWOSTOCK AND NICOLAJEFSK.

The Danish Steamer "NORDEN."

Boysen, Master, shortly expected, will have quick dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Wm. FUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 4, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIBEE."

Commandant DE GRABED, will be dispatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DE POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, July 8, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "PEIHO."

Commandant PASQUALINI, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DE POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, July 2, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR LONDON.

The Steamship "CALDERA."

ROBERT BYRON WILLIAMS, Commander, will be dispatched as above on or about the 15th July.

The "Caldera" has good Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, June 8, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

Mails.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London direct, Also,

Fombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship, ZAMBESI, Captain A. Symonds, will leave on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent. Hongkong, July 15, 1878. jy27

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 8th August, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo, and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 8th August. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Newby, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent. Hongkong, July 17, 1878. and

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the Company's Steamer CHINA, from SAN FRANCISCO and YOKOHAMA, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed into the Godowns of the Company at their risk and expense, and from whence delivery may be obtained. No Fire Insurance has been effected. RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 15, 1878. jy22

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Consignees of the undernoted Cargo are hereby informed that unless the same be taken delivery of within one month from this date it will be sold to defray expenses.

A R 1/2, 2 Cases MUSKETS, Ex "Oxfordshire," from London, 3rd March, 1878.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, June 29, 1878. jy29

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undernoted for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected. H. de POUEY, Agent.

TH 1844, Mr. L. Thevenin, from Marseilles. 1 case Ink, from Marseilles.

B.P. No. 88 Mr Vincent, from Marseilles. 1 case Cigars, from Marseilles. Hongkong, July 13, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. India, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 8th Instant, at 10 o'clock, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undernoted. Goods remaining undelivered after SATURDAY, the 13th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected. H. de POUEY, Agent. Hongkong, July 5, 1878.

To Let.

TO LET. NO. 4, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, July 15, 1878. tf.

TO LET. THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 6, Mosque Terrace. THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers. The BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, July 12, 1878.

TO LET. IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situated on Praya East—

HOUSE No. 2, Praya East. The basement, together with first floor, or separate if desired, with possession on the 1st July.

HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole House or in Flats, with possession on the 1st of August.

As also, The DWELLING HOUSE to the Eastward of Pier at Wanchai. May be had as an entire Dwelling or in Apartments of two or three Rooms to suit convenience, with immediate possession. Fine spacious Verandah looking on to Harbour.

TO LET. FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

For particulars, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, June 21, 1878.

TO LET. HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached. Houses No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

NOTICE. THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1878) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum. The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers. The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia. China Mail Office, 17th February, 1878.

INSURANCES. QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undernoted are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undernoted having been appointed AGENT in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent. Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China. J. Y. VERNON SHAW, Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang. Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES. JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary. Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. (FIRE AND LIFE.) CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STEELING.

THE Undernoted are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life. For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNEOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undernoted having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undernoted have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors: KWOK ACHONG, Merchant. PANG YIM, Merchant. HO SAM, of Hop Lik Chan, Merchant. LOO YAN, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant. LEE SING, of Lee King Firm, Merchant. CHOW SUI YONG, Merchant. CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on GOODS stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 8 and 9, Praya West. Hongkong, August 23, 1877. and

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up—The 320,000 PERMANENT RESERVE—230,000 SPECIAL RESERVE FUND—104,000 Total Capital and accumulations—The 654,000

Directors: F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman. M. P. EVANS, Esq. C. LUGAS, Esq. C. KREBS, Esq. Wm. MEYERIN, Esq.

Secretaries: Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai. London Bankers: Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co. Agencies in: HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates. Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 10, 1878. and

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.) NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undernoted, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament. ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undernoted, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

BY Order of the Court of Directors, I have To-day handed over the Management of this BRANCH of the Bank to Mr WILLIAM FORREST.

R. I. HARPER, Manager. Hongkong, July 16, 1878. jy23

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD OUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co. China, March 3, 1878. and

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co. Hongkong, June 13, 1878. and

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undernoted in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tse Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN ATIN. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE. IN Reference to the above, the Undernoted has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YUOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM. Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Intimations. IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF LIGHT HOUSE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office till 31st next, for the Supply of 5000 Gallons VEGETABLE OIL for use at the LIGHT HOUSES in the Southern Division of China, for the Year 1879. Printed forms of Tender for each of the following kinds of Oil can be had at this Office on application, viz:—

1st TEA-NUT OIL. 2nd PEANUT OIL. 3rd RAPE-SEED OIL.

The Oil to be perfectly pure and unmixed, of the best quality and color, and quite free from all impurities and sediment, and is to be delivered at the Customs Godowns at Amoy in the following quantities, viz:—

1000 Gallons on or before 1st November next. 1500 " " 1st December. 2500 " " 1st March, 1879.

The Oil as it is delivered will be measured at the Custom House and 14 Imperial gallons will be taken to weigh 1 picul, and each Tender must be accompanied by a sample in a clear glass bottle of not less quantity than half a picul.

No Tender will be accepted on any other terms than those issued from this Office. The Covers to be headed "Tender for Light-house Oil."

The Commissioner does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. R. B. MOORHEAD, Commissioner of Customs. Custom House, Amoy, 15th June, 1878. and

THE CHINESE MAIL. TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail (in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which China frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL. RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the case, and the words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING Co., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Intimations.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.

2nd.—The words "Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.

3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patente are printed on the label of every case.

4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, without which none can POSSIBLY be genuine.

English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints AND ALL Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the elite, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and do not be persuaded to take any useless and possibly DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

A NEW STOCK OF NEAT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES. FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS. BALL PENCILS, assorted colours. MENU CARDS, in Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns. BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS. For Sale. AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS, LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS, CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS, &c., &c., &c.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL. THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop. Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luon Hing Street; Chui Hing Low Hotel, Luon Hing Street; Kwong Tin Hat Shop, Yau Tai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwai; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sun Chong, Honam.

Szechuen.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong. Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kok Street. Foochow.—Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs. Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yee Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chui Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs. Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong. Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong. Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama. Saigon.—Wohang Hong. Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong. Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office. Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company. San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Intimations.

Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready. No. 6—Vol. VI.—OF THE "CHINA REVIEW" CONTAINS—

Tabular View of the Officials composing the Chinese Provincial Governments. Imperial Confucianism. Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ang-ming, Chinese Allegory. The Concise Dictionary of Chinese. The Korean Language. Ti. Tze Kwei 弟子規 Rules for Sons and Younger Brothers. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence. Notes and Queries:—In Memoriam. Were Yau and Shun Historical Persons? Whirlwind at Canton. Zoology. Errata. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, July 9, 1878.

Chair and Boat Hire. LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats. Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20 cts. Three hours, ... 50 cts. | Six hours, ... 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), ... One Dollar.

Licensed Beavers (each). Hour, ... 10 cts. Half day, ... 35 cts. Day, ... 80 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE. BOATS. 1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, ... \$5.00. 1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, ... 2.00. 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, ... 2.50. 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, ... 1.75. 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, per Day, ... 1.50. 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, per Load, ... 1.00. 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, Half Day, ... 50.

Sampans. or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00. Half Day, ... 50. One Hour, ... 20. Half-an-Hour, ... 10. After 5 p.m., ... 10 cents extra. Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements. That for the Street Coolies is as follows:—

STREET COOLIES. Scale of Hire for Street Coolies. One Day, ... 98 cents. Half Day, ... 50. Three Hours, ... 13. One Hour, ... 5. Half Hour, ... 8. Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private agreements.

Shipping Intelligence. The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—VESSELS TO ARRIVE AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. From.

Nov. 3, Elizabeth Shields, Hamburg. Dec. 1, Ghangaber, Flushing. 25, G. B. S., Liverpool.

Jan. 27, Earl of Devon, Antwerp. Feb. 7, Nourmahal, London. 23, Alvetico, Penarth.

Mar. 3, Prince Amadeo, Cardiff. 5, Mabel Clark, Liverpool. 12, Penarth, London. 14, Bertie Bigelow, Flushing. 12, Landseer, Liverpool. 19, Alice D. Cooper, Penarth. 20, S. Vaughan, Cardiff. 28, Ornela, Liverpool. 29, Manilla II, Cuxhaven. 30, Bristolian (s.), Antwerp.

Apr. 6, Maritime Union, Cardiff. 6, Benefactor, New York. 11, Hamburg, Hamburg. 15, Lizzie Parry, Antwerp. 16, Dartmouth, London. 18, Irvinville, Penarth. 23, India, Cardiff. 28, Kossie Welt, Liverpool.

May 1, Ada Melmore, London. 2, Melrose, Liverpool. 3, Cosmo, Penarth. 5, Imperatrice Elisabeth, Liverpool. 6, Strathearn, Cardiff. 8, Challenge, Penarth. 9, Southern Cross, Penarth. 12, Don Quixote, Penarth. 14, Verona, New York. 17, Lord Macaulay, Hamburg. 18, Niagara, Cuxhaven. 22, Merionethshire (s.), London. 25, Norden (s.), Hamburg. 26, Banian, London.

June 1, Marlin, Londott. 1, McNear, Newcastle (N.S.W.).

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN FORMS. At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal. Strathleven, City of Santiago. Glamorgan, Commonwealth.

Sailing Vessels. Melbick, Sydneyham. Nestor (s), Ajaz (s).

Entertainment.

**THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
HONGKONG.**

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

FOR

THREE NIGHTS ONLY,

COMING

THIS EVENING,

JULY 20th,

AND

MONDAY & WEDNESDAY,

JULY 22nd and 24th, 1878.

DOCTOR SILVESTER,

THE WONDER WORKER,

BEAUTIFUL DAUGHTER

(MISS DAISY SILVESTER),

THE ENCHANTED LADY.

MADAM SILVESTER,

THE CHARMING PRIMA DONNA IN CHOICE

SELECTIONS.

MR. CHARLES SILVESTER,

THE AUSTRALIAN CORNET SOLOIST.

VARIATIONS SUR LA TYROLIENNE.

"BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND."

With Variations.

"THE GRAND SPECTACULAR PANO-

RAMA."

"THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO INDIA."

"THE VOYAGE OF THE 'SERAPIS'."

HUMOROUS LECTURE,

DR. SILVESTER.

"TOM BOWLIN, THE BRITISH

SAILOR."

"TWO, THE EDUCATED LION."

THE WONDER OF THE WILDERNESS.

DOCTOR SILVESTER,

CHROMAGIQUE.

PROFESSOR W. M. FAY,

Extraneous Spiritual Manifestations.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude

with the

"THE ABOE OF THE QUEEN OF

NAIDERS."

OR THE

"FAIRY FOUNTAIN."

Invented and Patented by Dr. SILVESTER.

Thousands of Jets of Real Water playing

in a thousand Varied Fantastic Shapes

with the Brightest Rainbow Lines, and

changing in Form and Colour with Kalei-

doscopic Beauty and Rapidity.

Press Notices.

"Dr. SILVESTER (the Fakir of Oolo) has,

by command, performed before the Prince

of Wales and leading aristocracy of the

country, also the late Emperor of Napoleon

III., the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor

of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, King

of Bavaria, King of Italy, Padishah of the

Turks, Khedive of Egypt, Sultan of Buloch-

istan, Rajah of Udaipur, the Maharajah of

Danley Singh, Sudar Ali Azim of Soonde,

&c., &c. His name is familiar in our

months as household words."—The Lord

Chief Justice."—Illustrated London News.

"The great Ismarian Trompeuseville."

Funch.

"Dr. SILVESTER (the Fakir) has returned

to town, and the success of his new enter-

tainment is truly marvellous. Nothing in

comparison with it in the metropolis."—

Times.

"Professor Fay is drawing thousands to

witness his Startling Spiritual Manifesta-

tions."—Argus, Melbourne.

"Every one should witness the extra-

ordinary performances of Professor W. M.

Fay."—Herald, New York.

"Even those who attempt to explain how

it is done themselves feel a strange awe

during the performance."—Times, London.

Doors Open at 8.15. Commences 9 sharp.

Conveyances may be ordered 11.15.

Admission.

Dress Circle and Stalls... TWO DOLLARS.

Back Seats... ONE DOLLAR.

Children under Twelve, Half Price to

Dress Circle and Stalls only.

Seats can be had at Messrs LANE, CRAW-

FORD & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Theatre

may be seen, and at the Doors on the

nights of Performance.

Hongkong, July 20, 1878. jy22

Intimations.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET

REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-

CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,

and Prompt Attention.

PRAVA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1878.

NOTICE.

**OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
IN LIQUIDATION.**

A FIFTH RETURN OF CAPITAL
at the Rate of FIVE per ONE-HALF
TABLES per SHARE will be made to
Shareholders on 6th July. Pay-
able at the Office of the Liquidators, on
MONDAY, the 18th July.
Warrants will then be delivered by the
Undersigned to Shareholders, or their
lawful representatives, on presentation of
Share Certificates for Endorsement.
The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 18th
July, inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.,

Liquidators.

Shanghai, July 4, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The British Steamer "NEBOCA"

Captain MORRIS, will load

here for the above Ports, and

will leave this on THURSDAY, the 25th

Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOP KEE.

Hongkong, July 20, 1878. jy25

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Spanish Steamer

"PARAGUA,"

Genl. Master, will have quick

despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, July 20, 1878.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. City of Baltimore having

arrived from the above Ports, Con-

signees of Cargo are hereby informed that

their Goods—with the exception of Opium

—are being landed by Messrs NORON &

Co. into Messrs TURNER & Co.'s Praya

Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharves

or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the

26th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, July 20, 1878. jy26

OCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.

COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

OCEANIC, from San Francisco, &c.,

are hereby requested to send in their Bills

of Lading for countersignature, and to take

immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer

will be landed and stored at Consignee's

risk and expense.

G. B. EMORY,

Agent.

Hongkong, July 20, 1878. jy27

SALE OF PIANOS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have

been instructed to sell by Public

Auction, on their Premises, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 24th Instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.,—

A **SEMI-GRAND PIANO**, by COL-

LARD and COLLARD, with Silk Cover.

A **COTTAGE PIANO**, by COLLARD

and COLLARD.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of

description, at purchasers' risk on the fall

of the hammer.

Hongkong, July 20, 1878. jy24

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:—

ANNIE LORWAY, British barque, Captain

B. Gales.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

KATE TATHAM, British barque, Captain

Perkethy.—Birley & Co.

OCEAN RACER, British 3-m. schooner,

Captain Simpson.—Order.

JEANE PIERRE, French bark; Captain

Legasse.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

ATHENE, British barque, Captain Alex.

Findlay.—Captain.

MARY BLAIR, British barque, Captain

James Riddle.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 20, *Caldera*, British steamer, 1330,

Robt. B. Williams, Foonchow July 17, and

Amoy 18, Tea.—JARDINE, MATHESON &

Co.

July 20, *Kwangtung*, British steamer,

675, W. T. Hunter, Foonchow July 17, Amoy

18, and Swatow 19, General.—DOUGLAS

LAUREN & Co.

July 20, *City of Baltimore*, British str.,

1443, H. C. Collins, Bombay July 4, and

Singapore 15, General.—BRAY & Co.

July 20, *E. C. Orest*, Danish steamer,

from Repating, Cabi.

July 20, *Oceanic*, British steamer, 3700,

J. Metcalf, San Francisco June 18, and

Yokohama July 11, General.—O. & O. S.

S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 20, *Conquest*, for Hothow.

20, *Tartar*, for Whampoa.

20, *Chicote*, for Whampoa.

20, *H. C. Orest*, to Repating, Cabi.

20, *Amoy*, for Marcellus, &c.

20, *Gleniffer*, for Shanghai.

20, *Haidong*, for Amoy, &c.

20, *China*, for Yokohama and San

Francisco.

CLEARED.

Quinta, for Saigon.

Quinta, for Saigon.

Yokohama, for Manila.

Yokohama, for Swatow.

Yokohama, for Coast Ports.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Oceanic*, from San Francisco, &c.,

Mrs A. Armstrong, and Mr Herman May-

son, and 182 Chinese.

Per *Kwangtung*, from Coast Ports, Mr

Ebell, and 16 Chinese deck.

Per *City of Baltimore*, from St. Louis, 326

Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Amoy*, for Saigon, 2 Chinese; for

Singapore, Revs. Jose Gomes Ferreira, and

Joachim Ignacio, Capt. R. Dorez, and Mr

O. Sadenasser; for Pondichery, Rev. Petit

Louis; for Marcellus, Messrs Folcon de

Olmier, J. North, Escher, R. I. Harper, L.

Stael, E. Wulf, D. Testar, and A. Smart.

From Shanghai: for Marcellus, Messrs

Hautrey, P. Evans, Bray, Gully, Dela-

place, F. Thompson, G. H. Passmore, and

Peacock.

Per *China*, for Yokohama, Mrs Wintert,

Mr and Mrs C. B. Macy, Mr K. V. R.

Abderson, and 4 Chinese; for San Fran-

cisco, 2 Europeans (natives), and 111 Chi-

nese.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Gleniffer*, for Shanghai, Mr W. O.

Edwards.

Per *Conquest*, for Hothow, 35 Chinese;

for Hainan, 28 Chinese.

Per *Haidong*, for Amoy, &c., 50 Chinese.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co's Premises, Queen's Road.)		
ROMSEY, July 20, 1878.		
BAROMETRUM	9 A.M.	30.054
Do.	1 P.M.	30.000
Do.	4 P.M.	—
Thermometer	9 A.M.	87
Do.	1 P.M.	88
Do.	4 P.M.	86
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	78
Do.	1 P.M.	69
Do.	4 P.M.	68
Do. Maximum	...	88
Do. Minimum over night	...	57

Portfolio.

THE LEGEND OF ST. SOPHIA.

When the fierce Moslems stormed the town,
They sacked Byzantium up and down;
Not even Saint Sophia stayed
Their cruel all-devouring raid;
The sacred walls no shelter gave;
They reared their chargers up the nave,
Trampling down with iron hoof
The people gathered under its roof.
And yet, in spite of startled cry,
The shout of angry frowns high,
The ring of the consecrated stones
Neath the horses' feet, the dying moans,
The priest, who at the altar there
Had just begun to chant his prayer,
His prayer, unbroken, chanted on,
Unmoved in either look or tone;
In voice so tranquil, solemn, clear,
With never a shade of haste or fear,
He said the holy Catholic mass.

When closer still the horde drew near,
He seemed neither to see nor hear,
Until they pressed at left and right
And quashed the candles in his sight;
And then he turned to where they spread
The sacrament. He took the bread,
And held the wine above his head,
And with a look sublime said:
"Christ's servant never yet has fled,"
He walked with firm and equal tread
The only open way. It led
To the solid minster wall; and lo!
As one of old the sea did know
To open a way for Israel's host,
So now the wall did part in twain,
Revealing the priest, and close again;
While e'er the Moslems ceased to hear,
From just behind the wall came,
A voice so tranquil, solemn, clear,
With never a shade of haste or fear,
Repeat the holy Catholic mass.

Stern Islam now the minister ruled,
And all the conquered building recoiled.
To speak its mandates. Much they burned,
And when they marked the altar turned
To Christ's Jerusalem its face.
They tore it rudely from its place,
And made it look to Mecca. Still,
Listening off against their will,
The very workmen paused to hear,
From just behind the wall came,
A voice so tranquil, solemn, clear,
With never a shade of haste or fear,
Repeat the holy Catholic mass.

And still behind the walls, they say,
The priest imprisoned waits this day,
That brings the last of Moslem sway;
And now and then they hear the tone
Of his devotion through the stones.
The legend arises through the stones,
"The day will come, when you rejoice!"
And then the wall will part in twain,
The faithful priest come out again;
Within his hand will be the bread,
He'll hold the wine above his head,
And climb with firm and equal tread
The altar stairs, to finish there.
As he began, his chanted prayer,
In voice so tranquil, solemn, clear,
With never a shade of haste or fear,
He'll end the holy Catholic mass.

ILLUSIONS.—In this kingdom of illusions
We grope eagerly for stays and foundations.
There is none but the strict and faithful
Dealing at home, and a severe barring out
Of all delusion or illusion there. Whatever
Games are played with us, we must play
No games with ourselves, but deal in our
Privacy with the simple and honest truth.
I look upon the simple and honest truth
Of veracity and honesty as the root of all
That is sublime in character. Speak as
you think, be what you are, pay your debts
of all kinds. I prefer to be owned as sound
and solvent, and my word, as good as my
bond, and to be what cannot be skipped or
disputed, or undermined, to all the *faux*
in the universe. This reality is the founda-
tion of friendship, religion, poetry, and
art. At the top or at the bottom of all
illusions, I set the chest which still leads
us to work and live for appearances, in
spite of our conviction, in all sane hours,
that it is what we really are that avails
with friends, with strangers, and with fate
or fortune.

One would think, from the talk of men,
that riches and poverty were a great
matter; but the Indians say, that they
do not think the white man with his brow
of wax, always toiling, afraid of heat and
cold, and keeping within doors, has any
advantage of them. The permanent
interest of every man is, never to be in a
false position, but to have the weight of
Nature to back him in all that he does.
Riches and poverty are a thick or thin
costume; and our life—the life of all of us
—is identical. For we transcend the cir-
cumstances continually, and taste the real
quality of existence; as in our employ-
ments, which only differ in the manipula-
tions, but express the same laws; or in
our thoughts, which wear no silks, and
taste no ice-creams. We see God face to
face every hour, and know the favour of
Nature.

The early Greek philosophers Heraclitus
and Xenophanes measured their force on
this problem of identity. Diogenes of
Apollonia said, that unless the atoms were
made of one stuff, they could never blend
and act with one another. But the
Hindus, in their sacred writings express
the identical feeling, both of the essential
identity, and of that illusion which they
conceive variety to be. "The nations,"
say, "and 'this is mine,' which influence
marking are but delusions of the mother
of the world." Diogenes, O Lord of all crea-
tures! the concept of knowledge which pro-
ceeds from ignorance. And the beatitude
of man they hold to lie in being freed from
fascination.

The intellect is stimulated by the state-
ment of truth in a trope, and the will by
clothing the laws of life in illusions. But
the unities of Truth and of Right are not
broken by the disguise. These need never
be any confusion in these. In a crowded
life of many parts and performers, on a
stage of nations, or in the obstructed
hamlet in Maine or California, the same
elements offer the same choices to each
new comer, and according to his election,
he fixes his fortune in absolute Nature.
It would be hard to put more mental and
moral philosophy than the Persians have
thrown into a sentence—

"Foolish thou must be, though wisest of the wise:
There be the foot of virtue, not of vice."
There is no chaos, and no anarchy, in
the universe. All is system and gradation.
Every god is there sitting in his sphere.
The young mortal enters the hall of the
Prætorian; there is he alone with them
there, they pouring on him benedictions

and gifts and beckoning him up to their
throne. On the instant, and incessantly,
fall-mow-storms of illusions. He fancies
himself in a vast crowd which sways this
way and that, and whose movements and
doings he must obey: he fancies himself
poor, orphaned, insignificant. The mad
crowd drives higher and thither, now fur-
tiously commanding this thing to be done,
now that. What is he that he should resist
their will, and think or act for himself?
Every moment, new changes, and new
showers of deceptions, to baffle and distract
him. And when, by and by, for an instant,
the air clears, and the cloud lifts a little,
there are the gods still sitting around him
on their thrones,—they alone with him
alone.—Emerson.

THE DETECTIVE OFFICER.

(By Waters.)

THE TWINS.
The records of police courts afford but
imperfect evidence of the business really
effected by the officers attached to them.
The machinery of English criminal law is,
in practice, so subservient to the caprice of
individual prosecutors, that instances are
constantly occurring in which flagrant
violations of natural justice are, from vari-
ous motives, corrupt and otherwise, with-
drawn not only from the cognizance of
judicial authority, but from the reprobation
of public opinion. Compromises are usually
effected between the apprehension of the
incriminated parties and the public examina-
tion before a magistrate. The object of
prosecution has been arrived at in the
interval; and it is then found utterly
hopeless to proceed, however manifest may
have appeared the guilt of the prisoner.
If you adopt the expedient of compelling
the attendance of the prosecutor, it is in
nine cases out of ten, mere time and trouble
thrown away. The utter forgetfulness of
memory, the loose recollection of facts so
vividly remembered but a few hours before,
the delicately scrupulous hesitation to
depose confidently to the clearest verities,
evinced by the reluctant prosecutor, render
a conviction almost impossible; so that
except in cases of flagrant and startling
crimes, which are of course earnestly
prosecuted by the crown lawyers—offences
against our sovereign lady the Queen; her
crown, and dignity, as criminal indictments
run, if no aggrieved subject voluntarily
appears to challenge justice in behalf of his
legitimate lady, remain unchastised, and not
unfrequently unexposed. From several ex-
amples of this prevalent abuse which have
come within my own knowledge, I select
the following instance, merely changing the
names of the parties.

My services, the superintendent late one
afternoon informed me, were required in a
portly and entangled affair, which would
probably occupy me for some time, and
orders had been given to investigate the
matter thoroughly. There, he added, is
a Mr. Repton, a highly respectable country
solicitor's clerk. He is from Lancashire,
and is staying at Webb's Hotel, Piccadilly.
You are to see him at once. He will put
you in possession of all the facts—sum-
marily, rather. I should say, for the facts, to my
apprehension, are scant enough—connected
with the case, and you will then use all
possible diligence to ascertain first if the
alleged crime has been really committed,
and if so, of course to bring the criminal or
criminals to justice.

I found Mr. Repton, a stout, bald-headed,
gentlemanly person, apparently about sixty
years of age, just in the act of going out.
I have a pressing engagement for this
evening, Mr. Waters, said he, after glanc-
ing at the introductory note I had brought,
and cannot possibly go into the business
with the attention and minuteness it re-
quires till the morning. But I'll tell you
what, one of the parties concerned, and
the one, too, with whom you will have
especially to deal, is, I know, to be at
Covent Garden Theatre this evening. It is
of course necessary that you should be
thoroughly acquainted with his person;
and if you will go with me in the cab that
is waiting outside, I will step with you into
the theatre, and point him out. I as-
serted; and on entering Covent Garden
pit, Mr. Repton, who kept behind me, to
avoid observation, directed my attention
to a group of persons occupying the front
seats of the third box in the lower tier
from the stage, on the right-hand side of
the house. They were—a gentleman of
about thirty years of age; his wife, a very
elegant person; a year or two younger;
and three children, the eldest of whom, a boy,
could not have been more than six or seven
years old. This done, Mr. Repton left the
theatre, and about two hours afterwards I
did the same.

The next morning I breakfasted with the
Lancashire solicitor by appointment. As
soon as breakfast was concluded, business
was at once entered upon.

You closely observed Sir Charles
Malvern yesterday evening, I presume?
said Mr. Repton.

I paid great attention to the gentleman
you pointed out to me, I answered, "if he
be Sir Charles Malvern."

He is, at least. But of that
presently. First let me inform you that
Malvern, a few months ago, was a beggared
gamester, or nearly so, to speak with
precision. He is now in good bodily health,
has a charming wife, and a family to whom
he is much attached, and an unblemished
estate of about twelve thousand a year, and
has not gambled since he came into pos-
session of the property. This, I pointed
out, is a singular case. My impression was,
that he was labouring under a terrible
depression of spirits, caused, I imagined,
by pecuniary difficulties. His manner was
restless, abstracted. He paid no attention
whatever to anything going on on the stage,
except when his wife or one of the children
especially challenged his attention; and
then a brief answer returned, he relapsed
into the same restless inattention as before.

He is a very nervous too. The box
door was suddenly opened once or twice,
and I noticed his sudden start each time.
You have exactly described him. Well,
that perturbed, inquiet feverishness of
manner has constantly distinguished him
since his accession to the Redwood estates,
and only since them. It strengthens me
and one or two others in possibly an
unfounded suspicion, which—But I
had better, if I wish to render myself in-
telligible, relate matters in due sequence.

Sir Thomas Redwood, whose property
in Lancashire is chiefly in the neighbourhood
of Liverpool, met his death, as the only
son Mr. Archibald Redwood, about six
months ago in a very sudden and shocking
manner. They were out trying a prize

more for the first time in harness, which
Sir Thomas had lately purchased at a very
high price. Two grooms on horseback
were in attendance, to render assistance if
required, for the animal was a very
powerful, high-spirited one. All went very
well till they arrived in front of Mr.
Meredith's place, Oak Villa. This gentle-
man has a passion for firing off a number
of brass cannon on the anniversary of such
events as he deems worthy of the honour.
This happened, unfortunately, to be one of
Mr. Meredith's gunpowder days; and as Sir
Thomas and his son were passing, a stream
of light flashed directly in the eyes of the
mare, followed by the roar of artillery, at
no more than about ten paces off. The
terrified animal became instantly unmanage-
able, got the bit between her teeth, and
darted off at the wildest speed. The road
is a curved and rugged one; and after
tearing along for about half a mile, the off-
wheel of the gig came, at an abrupt turn,
full against a milestone. The tremendous
shock buried the two unfortunate gentlemen
upon the road with frightful violence, tore
the vehicle almost completely asunder, and
so injured the mare that she died the next
day. The alarmed grooms, who had not
only been unable to render assistance, but
even to keep up with the terrified mare,
found Mr. Archibald Redwood quite dead.
The spine had been broken close to the
base of the neck; his head, in fact, was
doubled up, so to speak, under the body.
Sir Thomas still breathed, and was con-
veyed to Redwood Manor-house. Surgical
assistance was promptly obtained; but the
internal injuries were so great, that the
excellent old gentleman expired in a few
hours after he had reached his home. I
was hastily sent for; and when I arrived,
Sir Thomas was still fully conscious. He
imparted to me matters, of great import-
ance, which he requested I would direct, after
his decease, my best care and attention.
His son, I was aware, had but just returned
from a tour on the continent, where he had
been absent for nearly a twelvemonth; but
I was not aware, neither was his father till
the day before his death, that Mr. Archibald
Redwood had not only secretly espoused a
Miss Ashton, of a reduced family, but
turned home, not solely for the purpose of
soliciting Sir Thomas's forgiveness of his
unauthorised espousals, but that the prob-
able heir of Redwood might be born within
the walls of the ancient manor-house.
After the first burst of passion and surprise,
Sir Thomas, one of the best-hearted men
in the universe, cordially forgave his son's
disobedience—partly, and quite rightly,
imputing it to his own foolish urgency in
pressing a union with one of the Lacey
family, with which the baronet was very
intimate, and whose estates adjoined his.

Well, this lady, now a widow, had been
left by her husband at Chester, whilst he
came on to seek an explanation with his
father. Mr. Archibald Redwood was to have
set out the next morning in one of Sir
Thomas's carriages to bring home his wife;
and the baronet, with his dying breath,
bade me assure her of his entire forgiveness,
and his earnest hope and trust that through
his offspring the race of the Redwoods
might be continued in a direct line. The
family estates, I should tell you, being
strictly entailed on heirs-male, devolved, if
no son of Sir Thomas the late Sir Thomas
Redwood, the baronet had always felt
partially towards Malvern, and had assisted
him pecuniarily a hundred times.
Sir Thomas also directed me to draw as quickly
as I could a short will bequeathing Mr.
Charles Malvern twenty thousand pounds
out of the personalty. I wrote as ex-
pediently as I could, but by the time the
paper was ready for his signature, Sir
Thomas was no longer conscious. I placed
the pen in his hand, and I fancied he
understood the purpose, for his fingers
closed faintly upon it; but the power to
guide was utterly gone; and only a slight
scrambling stroke marked the paper as the
pen slid across it in the direction of the
falling arm.

Mr. Malvern arrived at the manor-house
about an hour after Sir Thomas breathed
his last. It was clearly apparent through
all his sorrow, partly real, I have no doubt,
as well as partly assumed, that joy, the
joy of riches, splendour, station was
denying at his heart, and spite of all
his efforts to subdue or conceal it, spark-
ling in his eye. I briefly, but as gently
as I could, acquainted him with the true
position of affairs. The revelation of
feeling which ensued entirely unmanned
him; and it was not till an hour afterwards
that he recovered his self-possession,
sufficiently to converse reasonably and
coolly upon his position. At last he became
apparently reconciled to the sudden
overthrowing of his imaginatively brilliant
prospects, and it was agreed that as he was
relative of the widow, he should at once
set off to break the bad news to her. Well,
a few days after his departure, I received a
letter from him, stating that Lady Redwood
—I don't think, by the way, that as her
husband died before succeeding to the
baronetcy, she is entitled to that appella-
tion of honour; we, however, call her so
out of courtesy—that Lady Redwood,
though prematurely confined in consequence
of the intelligence of her husband's un-
timely death, had given birth to a female
child, and that both mother and daughter
were as well as could be expected. This,
you will agree, seemed perfectly satis-
factory.

So I thought, Mr. Malvern was now
unquestionably, whether Sir Charles
Malvern or not, the proprietor of the
Redwood estates, surrounded as with a
charge, in accordance with the conditions
of the entails, of a thousand pounds life
annuity to the late Mr. Redwood's infant
daughter.

Sir Charles returned to Redwood Manor-
house, where his wife and family soon
afterwards arrived. Lady Redwood had
been joined, I understood, by her mother,
Mrs. Ashton, and would, when able, to
undertake the journey, return to her
maternal home. It was about two months
after Sir Thomas Redwood's death that I
determined to pay Lady Redwood a visit,
in order to the winding up of the personal
estate, which it was desirable to accomplish
as speedily as possible; and then a new and
terrible light flashed upon me.

"What on earth," I exclaimed, for the
first time breaking silence—what could
there be to reveal?
"Only," rejoined Mr. Repton, "that ill-
dellous, as Lady Redwood admitted
herself to have been, it was her intimate,
unquestionable conviction that she had
given birth to twins!"
And you suspect—
"We don't know what to suspect. Should
the lady's confident belief to the contrary, the

missing child might have been a boy. You
understand?"
"I do. But is there any tangible evidence
to justify this horrible suspicion?"
"Yes," the surgeon-apothecary and his
wife, a Mr. and Mrs. Williams, who attended
Lady Redwood, have suddenly disappeared
from Chester, and from no explainable
motive, having left or abandoned a fair
business there.

"That has certainly an ugly look."
"True; and a few days ago I received
information that Williams had been seen in
Birmingham. He was well dressed, and
not apparently in any business."

"There certainly appears some ground
for suspicion. What plan of operations do
you propose?"
"That," replied Mr. Repton, "I must leave
to your more practised sagacity. I can
only undertake that no means shall be lack-
ing that may be required."

"It will be better, perhaps," I suggested,
after an interval of reflection, "that I
should proceed to Birmingham at once.
You have of course an accurate description
of the persons of Williams and his wife
ready?"
"I have; and very accurate pen-and-ink
sketches I am told they are. Besides
these, I have also here," continued Mr.
Repton, taking from his pocket-book a
sheet of carefully folded satin paper, "a full
description of the female baby, drawn up
by its mother, under the impression that
it closely resemble each other. 'Light
hair, blue eyes, dimpled chin,' and so on.
The lady—a very charming person, I
assure you, and meek and gentle as a fawn—
is chiefly anxious to recover her child.
You and I, should our suspicions be con-
firmed, have other duties to perform."

"This was pretty nearly all that passed,
and the next day I was in Birmingham."

The search, as I was compelled to be
very cautious in my inquiries, was tedious,
but finally successful. Mr. and Mrs. Wil-
liams I discovered living in a pretty house,
with neat grounds attached, about two
miles out of Birmingham, on the coach
road to Wolverhampton. Their assumed
name was Burridge, and I ascertained from
the servant-girl, who fetched their dinner
and supper beer, and occasionally wine and
spirits, from a neighbouring tavern, that
they had one child, a boy, a few months
old of whom neither father nor mother
seemed very fond. By dint of much per-
severance, I at length got upon pretty
familiar terms with Mr. Burridge, a dis-
tinguished ingenuously I employed, the
chief knowledge I acquired, during three
weeks of assiduous endeavour, was, that
my friend Burridge intended, immediately
after a visit which he expected shortly to
receive from a rich and influential relative
in London, to emigrate to America; at all
events to go abroad. This was, however,
very significant and precious information,
and very rarely, indeed, was he, after I had
obtained it, out of my sight or observation.
At length perseverance obtained its reward.
One morning I discerned my friend, much
more sprightly attired than ordinarily, make
his way to the railway station, and there
question with eager looks every passenger
that alighted from the first-class carriages.
At last a gentleman, whom I instantly re-
cognised, spite of his shawl and other
wrappings, arrived by the express train
from London. Williams instantly accosted
him, a cab was called, and away they drove.
I followed in another, and saw them both
alight at a hotel in New Street. I also
alighted, and was mentally debating how
to proceed, when Williams came out of the
tavern, and proceeded in the direction of
his home. I followed, overtook him, and
soon contrived to ascertain that he and his
wife had important business to transact in
Birmingham the next morning, which
would render it impossible he should meet
me, as I proposed, till two or three o'clock
in the afternoon at the earliest; and the
next morning, my esteemed friend informed
me, he would leave the place, probably for
ever. An hour after this interesting con-
versation, I, accompanied by the chief of
the Birmingham police, was closeted with
the landlord of the hotel in New Street, a
highly respectable person, who promised
every assistance in his power. Sir
Charles Malvern had, we found, engaged a
private room for the transaction of im-
portant business with some persons he
expected in the morning, and our plans
were soon fully matured and agreed upon.

I slept till that night, and immediately
after breakfast hastened with my Bir-
mingham colleagues to the hotel. Sir
Charles Malvern's use had been a bedroom, and a
large wardrobe, with a high wing at each
end, still remained in it. We tried if it
would hold us, and with very little stoop-
ing and squeezing found it would do very well.
The landlord, soon gave us the signal to be
looking the wings over the inside. A
minute or two afterwards Sir Charles and
Mrs. Williams entered, armed, paper,
pens, and ink having been brought, business
commenced in right earnest. Their con-
versation it is needless to detail. It will
suffice to observe that it was manifest Sir
Charles, by a heavy bribe, had induced the
apothecary and his wife to conceal the
birth of the male child, which, as I sus-
pected, was that which Williams and his spouse
were bringing up as their own. I must do
the fictitious baronet the justice to say that
he had from the first utmost anxiety
that no harm should befall the infant. Mr.
Malvern's nervous dread lest his con-
federates should be questioned, had induced
their hurried departure from Chester, and
it now appeared that he had become aware
of the suspicions entertained by Mr. Repton,
and could not rest till the Williamses and
the child were safe out of the country. It
was now insisted—by the woman more
especially—that the agreement for the large
annual payment to be made by Sir Charles
should be fully written out and signed in
plain 'black and white,' to use Mrs. Wil-
liams's expression, in order that no future
misunderstandings might arise. This Mr.
Malvern strongly objected to; but finding
the woman would accept of no other terms,
he solemnly complied, and at the same time
reiterated, that if any harm should befall
the boy—to whom he intended, he would cease
regardless of consequences to himself, to
pay the Williamses a single shilling.

A silence of several minutes followed,
broken only by the scratching of the pen
on the paper. The time to me seemed an
age, squeezed, crooked, as I was in
that narrow box, and so I afterwards
learned it did to my fellow-sufferer. At
length Mr. Malvern said, in the same
cautious whisper in which they had all
hitherto spoken: "This will do, I think,"
and read what he had written. Mr. and

Mrs. Williams signified their approval; and
as matters were now fully ripe, I gently
turned the key, and very softly pushed
open the door. The backs of the amiable
 trio were towards me, and as my boots
were off, and the apartment was thickly
carpeted, I approached unperceived, and
to the inexpressible horror and astonish-
ment of the parties concerned, whose heads
were bent eagerly over the important
document, and grasped the precious instru-
ment, and grasped the precious instru-
ment. A fierce exclamation from Mr.
Malvern as he started from his seat, and a
convulsive scream from Mrs. Williams as
she fell back in her chair, followed; and to
the animation of the tableau, my friend
moment from his hiding-place, at the same
comprehended at a glance the situation of
affairs, and made a furious dash at the
paper. I was quicker as well as stronger
than he, and he failed in his object.
Resistance was of course out of the
question; and in less than two hours we
were speeding on the rail towards London,
accompanied by the child, whom we in-
trusted to Williams's servant-maid.

Mr. Repton was still in town, and
Mrs. Ashton, Lady Redwood, and her
unmarried sister, in their impatience
of intelligence, had arrived several days
before. I had the pleasure of accompany-
ing Mr. Repton with the child and his
temporary nurse to Osborne's Hotel in
the Adelphi; and I really at first feared for
the excited mother's reason, or that she
would do the infant a mischief, so tumultu-
ous, so frenzied was her rapturous joy
at the recovery of her lost treasure. When
placed in the cot beside the female infant,
the resemblance of the one to the other
was certainly almost perfect. I never saw
before nor since so complete a likeness.
This was enough for the mother; but,
fortunately, we had much more satisfactory
evidence, legally viewed, to establish the
identity of the child in a court of law,
should the necessity arise for doing so.

Here, as far as I am concerned, all
positive knowledge of this curious piece of
family history ends. Of subsequent
transactions between the parties I had no
personal cognizance. I only know there
was a failure of justice; and I can pretty
well guess from what motives. The parties
I arrested in Birmingham were kept in
strict custody for several days; but no
entreaty, no threats, could induce the
institutors of the inquiry to appear against
the detected criminals.
Mrs. and Miss Ashton, Lady Redwood
and her children, left town the next day
but one for Redwood Manor; and Mr.
Repton coolly told the angry superintendent
that he had no instructions to prosecute.
He, too, was speedily off, and the prisoners
were necessarily discharged out of custody.
I saw about three weeks afterwards in a
morning paper that Mr. Malvern, whom
the birth of a posthumous heir in a direct
line had necessarily deprived of all chance
of succession to the Redwood estates and
the baronetcy, which the newspapers had
so absurdly conferred on him, was, with
his amiable lady and family about to leave
England for Italy, where they intended to
remain some time. The expressed, but
uncompleted will of the deceased baronet,
Sir Thomas Redwood, had been, it was
further stated, carried into effect, and the
legacy intended for Mr. Malvern paid over
to him. The Williamses never, to my
knowledge, attained to the dignity of a
notice in the newspapers; but I believe
they pursued their original intention of
passing over to America.

This not only "Offence's gilded hand,"
but some of the best feelings of our nature,
not unfrequently shone by Justice, and
placed a concealing gloss over deeds which,
in other circumstances, would have infallibly
consigned the perpetrators to a prison or
perhaps the hulks. Whether, however,
any enactment could effectually grapple
with an abuse which springs from motives
so natural and amiable, is a question which
I must leave to wiser heads than mine to
discuss and determine.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS IN THE PACIFIC.

A correspondent writes to the Times:—
Having only recently returned from San
Francisco, where I have lived for over three
years, I am somewhat amused at the
"scare" that has been got up by the Press
on the question of the Russians buying
steamers in that city for cruisers. Let me
state simple facts. The only vessels fit for
that purpose are those trading between San
Francisco, Australia, and China. Some of
the "China steamers" have been chartered
from the "White Star Line," and belonging
to an English company, are of course out
of the market. The others are owned by
the American Pacific Mail, and as they
have all their work out for them to
keep up their contracts with the steamers
they have, I doubt very much whether they
could afford to lose these contracts and their
trade, and incur penalties, by selling their
vessels. I see one of your correspondents
mentions some steamers lying in Alameda
Bay. All I can say is I hope devoutly
they will do well; for the only sail-
ing they will do will be to the bottom.
There have been lying there for years, and
are only the ordinary bay steamers with
"walking beams." I know of no others
fit to go to San Francisco, except a few
coasters to Panama southwards, and a
British Columbia northwards, and though
they may do very well for the business, I
should be sorry to risk a trip in them across
the Pacific. I saw the whole Russian
Pacific fleet last year in San Francisco Bay,
when they came to be repaired in Mare
Island Dockyard, and from what I saw I
am not very nervous about the damage they
could do.

"SALT WATER" MEMOS.

Origin of mariners' compass in China
more than 1000 years before Christ. Its
first introduction to use in Europe by
Florentino, an Italian, in 1302.

First thermometer, made by Cornelius
Drebbel, a Hollander, in 1600.

Earliest authentic date to the rise of
Commerce, about 1000 years before Christ.
The Phœnicians sent expeditions to Ophir
(India), and are said to have doubled the
Cape of Good Hope.

California was discovered by Rodriguez
Cabrillo, a Portuguese, in 1542. He also
discovered the Farallones Islands, naming
them after his pilot, Farallo.

The first diving dress of which we have
any authentic record is described in Schott's
work, published in 1664. It consisted of a
leather dress and a helmet.

The first dry docks built are the West
India Docks of London. They were com-
pleted in 1802, and have an area of 26 acres.

First legally established national emblem
of the United States was that adopted by
Congress June 14th, 1777, consisting of
thirteen stripes, alternate red and white,
and thirteen stars in a blue field.

Galileo was the first to construct a
telescope of a magnifying power of 30, in
1603.

Iron was first applied to the building of
iron ships in England in 1834.

The first men-of-war were during the
reign of Edward III, in 1350, when artillery
was first mounted on ships.

The first screw was steamer ever planned
as such, was in the United States, in 1824
and 1825. Ericsson was the inventor.

The first screw line-of-battle ship was
built by the French in 1850. Her name
was the "Napoleon."

First submarine boat to which a torpedo
was attached was used by David Bushnell,
an American, in 1776.

The first work built entitled to the name
of breakerwater, is that of Orehouge,
France; it was commenced about 1781.

As regards the origin of the side-wheel
steamer, we find that in 1640-1643, Blasco
de Garay made several trials in Europe
with a vessel propelled by paddles, man-
ually being used as the power to work the
engine to propel a model vessel, on the Rialta
River, at Casale. About 1763, William
Henry, of Pennsylvania, built a small model
steamer, which he tried with success.

Fulton's steamer, the "Clermont," made a
successful trip from New York to Albany,
August 7th-9th, 1807, averaging 5½ miles
an hour. The first steamer in Great Britain
was the "Comet," in 1812. In 1819, the
first ocean-going steamer, the "Savannah,"
built in the United States, left Savannah,
and made the round voyage to England,
Russia, and home again.

Miscellaneous.
An Automatic Railway Signal is de-
scribed by the Chicago Journal of Commerce.
The apparatus has been invented by a
Swede, and, it is said, enables the station
officials to know the precise position of any
train at any time; it gives sound-signals to
the engineer, and at the station before the
train enters, thus enabling switches to be
cleared and arranged in time to prevent
accident. If two trains approach each other,
whether running in the same or in opposite
directions, the engineers of both trains
receive signals in time to prevent collision,
and the station people are at the same time
automatically informed of the position of
both trains. Any train may, by stopping at
certain points of the road where "contacts"
are arranged, open telegraphic communica-
tion with the stations at both ends of the
route, and two trains may in the same
manner telegraph to each other.

WILLIS driving himself the other day in
her pony carriage at Malta, says the *White-
hall Review*, the Duchess of Edinburgh
unfortunately ran over a child, who darted
into the roadway in that sudden manner
which there is no eluding, and of which all
who drive have much and standing ex-
perience every day of their lives.

The child was most severely injured; but thanks
to the promptitude and energy of the
Duchess, its life will in all probability be
saved. Her Imperial Highness at once
sited the urinal in her carriage and drove
off to the doctor. The latter, a native of
the island—being a stupid fellow, and not
being made to understand the affair, though
tried by the Duchess in English, French and
Russian successively. "Who ever heard of
a doctor not knowing either English or
French," at last cried the Duchess with
impatience. "And who ever heard of a
Duchess knowing Maltese?" retorted the
medic in his own lingo (a barbarous mixture
of Arabic, Coptic, and Italian), by some
means comprehending what was said.

H.I.H. was not, however, so easily defeated,
and despatching messengers to both the
Minister and the Defence, she obtained
eventually the assistance of surgeons from
both those war-ships. Not satisfied with
half measures, however, the Duchess has
not only sent her own medical man daily to
the child, but has also been most assiduous
in "telling herself and giving practical
advice to the parents as to their treatment
of the patient, not forgetting to afford them
both constant and substantial pecuniary
assistance.

MURAT HALSTEAD, who has just returned
from Europe, introduced himself to a
New York Times reporter about the Paris
Exposition. He said: "The French people
are determined to make an success of it
and to have the most wonderful exhibit
that has

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 17th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, trouble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.E. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.
Letters, 12 cents per 3 oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only.
Letters, 16 cents per 3 oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands.

	Via Suez, or Suez, or Brindisi	Via Suez, or Suez, or Brindisi	Via Suez, or Suez, or Brindisi
Letters,	22	26	
Registration,	12	12	
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	10	

Aspinwall (N.E.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.E.), Hayti (N.E.), Mexico (N.E.), Panama (N.E.), Salvador (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.).

	Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
16	34	38		
None	12	12		
4	4	6		
8	8	10		

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.
Letters, 12¹/₂ 16 20
Registration, 8 12 12
Newspapers, 2¹/₂ 4 6
Books & Patterns, 4¹/₂ 6 8

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.
Letters, 30 46 50
Newspapers, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.E.), Newfoundland.
Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, 12 12 12
Newspapers, 4¹/₂ 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8¹/₂ 6 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua.

	Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
34	38			
4	4	6		
8	10			

Letter V, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
2	6	2		
2	2	2		

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction.

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship.

	Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
4	8	2		
8	8	4		

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed, the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing, upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (howsoever small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., the bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or symbol, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, needles, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch-machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail-bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers; the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unopened, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British-Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 6 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed; if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ior, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila as the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.
The English Mail.
The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.
The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail-bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury; not only to the letters so sealed, but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and the adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eighteen pence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of suitable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are, as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.
Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in postage than would have paid the freight by a carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed \$10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.	Up to \$25, 18 cents.
" 25 to 50, 36 "	
" 50 to 100, 54 "	
" 100 to 250, 72 "	
" 250 to 500, 90 "	
" 500 to 1000, 108 "	
" 1000 to 2500, 126 "	
" 2500 to 5000, 144 "	
" 5000 to 10000, 162 "	
" 10000 to 25000, 180 "	
" 25000 to 50000, 198 "	
" 50000 to 100000, 216 "	
" 100000 to 250000, 234 "	
" 250000 to 500000, 252 "	
" 500000 to 1000000, 270 "	
" 1000000 to 2500000, 288 "	
" 2500000 to 5000000, 306 "	
" 5000000 to 10000000, 324 "	
" 10000000 to 25000000, 342 "	
" 25000000 to 50000000, 360 "	
" 50000000 to 100000000, 378 "	
" 100000000 to 250000000, 396 "	
" 250000000 to 500000000, 414 "	
" 500000000 to 1000000000, 432 "	
" 1000000000 to 2500000000, 450 "	
" 2500000000 to 5000000000, 468 "	
" 5000000000 to 10000000000, 486 "	
" 10000000000 to 25000000000, 504 "	
" 25000000000 to 50000000000, 522 "	
" 50000000000 to 100000000000, 540 "	
" 100000000000 to 250000000000, 558 "	
" 250000000000 to 500000000000, 576 "	
" 500000000000 to 1000000000000, 594 "	
" 1000000000000 to 250000000	

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Adria	Brit.	Stewart	781	July 16	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Marcellus, &c.	To-day
Amazona	Brit.	Nomdedeu	2650	July 17	Messageries Maritimes	London	For Sale
Argentine	Brit.	Barnett	915	April 22	Turner & Co.	London	For Sale
Bertha	Brit.	Langley	1421	June 18	Meyer & Co.	London	Laid up
Bombay	Brit.	Langley	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	London	To-morrow
Caldora	Brit.	Williams	1303	July 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	To-morrow
Camoens	Brit.	Langley	395	Oct. 2	Kwok Acheong	London	To-morrow
Cassandra	Brit.	Langley	937	July 17	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Saloon	To-day
Charlton	Brit.	Johnson	736	July 17	G. R. Stevens & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
China	Brit.	Berry	2896	July 14	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Clara	Brit.	Thompson	654	July 10	Yuen Fat Hong	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Fame	Brit.	Stopani	117	April 18	Gee Chong Hong	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Flintpatrick	Brit.	Bumprides	597	April 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Gleniffer	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Hailong	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Kienchow	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Kwangtung	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Lorne	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Madras	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Mayenne	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Mecca	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Norma	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Paraguay	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Quinta	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Sea Gull	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Talwan	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Thales	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Tibet	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
West Stanley	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Yangtze	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Yesso	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day
Yokohama	Brit.	Goode	277	July 18	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Y. & S. S. Co.	To-day

Sailing Vessels							
Albert Russell	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Alva	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Amie	Brit.	Carver	782	July 15	Russell & Co.	London	
Anton Gunther	Brit.	Kuhn	440	July 14	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.	London	
Arctur	Brit.	Pensy	947	April 24	Carlowitz & Co.	London	
Athens	Brit.	Findlay	605	July 15	Captain	London	
B. van Middelburg	Brit.	Blanker	628	June 17	Siemssen & Co.	London	
C. L. Pearson	Brit.	Swain	664	June 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Channel Queen	Brit.	Lelacheur	609	June 19	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.	London	
Charlotte Andrews	Brit.	Place	356	June 19	Rozario & Co.	London	
Cooran	Brit.	Cromwell	188	July 11	W. H. Ray	London	
Dirigo	Brit.	Staples	684	July 14	Butterfield & Swire	London	
Eme	Brit.	Aras	773	July 11	Kin-tye-long	London	
Fair Leader	Brit.	Morris	497	June 16	Russell & Co.	London	
Frederick	Brit.	Kernode	900	May 29	Wm. Pustan & Co.	London	
Friedrich	Brit.	Wulff	594	May 29	Wm. Pustan & Co.	London	
Friedrich	Brit.	Hoyer	295	July 11	Wielor & Co.	London	
Gallah	Brit.	Dentzau	542	July 11	Chinese	London	
Highlander	Brit.	Hutchinson	1852	June 18	Captain	London	
Hiram Emery	Brit.	Wyman	709	July 12	Russell & Co.	London	
Hopeful	Brit.	Doncaster	216	July 14	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	London	
Jean Pierre	Brit.	Legasse	607	June 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Josephus	Brit.	Rogers	1470	July 18	P. & O. S. N. Co.	London	
Julia	Brit.	Lanny	504	July 5	Carlowitz & Co.	London	
Kate Tatham	Brit.	Plkethly	275	July 4	Birley & Co.	London	
Kenton	Brit.	Colvin	367	June 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Kirkland	Brit.	Colledge	435	June 18	Wielor & Co.	London	
Lodore	Brit.	Jones	880	June 19	Meyer & Co.	London	
Louis Eugene	Brit.	Thouard	433	July 11	Carlowitz & Co.	London	
Margaret	Brit.	Thompson	330	July 15	Wielor & Co.	London	
Marquis of Argyll	Brit.	McKean	500	June 28	Rozario & Co.	London	
Maria Louise	Brit.	Guthrie	634	July 13	Carlowitz & Co.	London	
Mary Blair	Brit.	Riddle	823	July 15	O. & O. S. S. Co.	London	
Mercur	Brit.	Borgwardt	489	July 11	Wm. Pustan & Co.	London	
Milina	Brit.	Dau	457	June 17	Meyer & Co.	London	
Moss Glen	Brit.	Carson	540	May 29	Landstein & Co.	London	
Navesink	Brit.	Barstow	724	May 24	Russell & Co.	London	
Norman Court	Brit.	Shewan	884	June 10	Turner & Co.	London	
Nyasa	Brit.	Garrick	789	May 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Ocean Racer	Brit.	Simpton	201	July 6	Turner & Co.	London	
Oscar	Brit.	Windhorst	785	July 6	Melchers & Co.	London	
Per Ardua	Brit.	Taggart	789	June 14	Meyer & Co.	London	
Pheton	Brit.	Schael	876	July 12	Wielor & Co.	London	
Philip Fitzpatrick	Brit.	Phelan	582	July 14	Chinese	London	
Philippine	Brit.	Southwood	301	July 14	Captain	London	
Philippine	Brit.	Munchau	454	July 12	Carlowitz & Co.	London	
Queen of the Seas	Brit.	Harrison	442	July 12	Order	London	
Rifleman	Brit.	Bishop	718	June 3	Rozario & Co.	London	
San Francisco	Brit.	Lamcken	264	July 18	Siemssen & Co.	London	
San Lorenzo	Brit.	Vidarte	250	July 12	Remedios & Co.	London	
Sarah Bell	Brit.	Ditchburn	812	July 16	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Silas Fish	Brit.	Williams	702	May 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Sir Charles Napier	Brit.	Chapman	1161	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Sir Harry Parkes	Brit.	Chapman	816	May 22	Meyer & Co.	London	
Sontag	Brit.	Simmons	1004	June 21	Meyer & Co.	London	
St. Idene	Brit.	Clough	388	July 12	Carlowitz & Co.	London	
Sumner	Brit.	Dixon	1030	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.	London	
Sumner R. Mead	Brit.	Dixon	1117	July 5	Insurance Company	London	
Ta Hong Kong	Brit.	Buthmann	896	July 6	Yuen Fat Hong	London	
Teodora	Brit.	Lopez	627	July 14	Russell & Co.	London	
The Frederick	Brit.	Koop	813	July 2	Order	London	
The Tweed	Brit.	Sies	1745	July 15	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
Tokata	Brit.	Harrison	805	June 2	Rozario & Co.	London	
Tyburnia	Brit.	Golder	948	June 19	Olyphant & Co.	London	
Wm. B. Deitz	Brit.	Endicott	487	June 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	

WHAMPOA							
Chocola	Brit.	Kennett	284	July 20	Chinese	Tientsin	
Concor	Brit.	Godley	241	June 29	Wielor & Co.	Honolulu & Calao	
Juliana	Brit.	Oestmann	187	July 17	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Honolulu & Calao	
Porusis	Brit.	McKirdy	3300	May 4	Olyphant & Co.	Honolulu & Calao	
Taxar	Brit.	Kaemena	286	July 20	Melchers & Co.	Honolulu & Calao	

CANTON							
Ningpo	Brit.	Cass	761	July 16	Siemssen & Co.	Ningpo & Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Hart	Brit.	gun vessel	464	4	120	July 18	R. Evans
Marques de la Victoria	Brit.	man-of-war	1200	...	...	June 13	Dn. Manuel de Uira
Mecanee	Brit.	military hospital	2691	...	...	...	...
Moorehead	Brit.	gunboat	450	4	60	July 19	W. Carey
Ranger	Brit.	gun vessel	541	5	600	June 10	H. D. Manley
Victor Emanuel	Brit.	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	...	...	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	Brit.	despatch vessel	1856	2	250	May 14	Lt.-Com. Annesley
Wei Yuen	Brit.	man-of-war	1800	...	...	July 11	Lt. Abou

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.							
July 18, 1873.							
HERMANT STEAMERS.							
Amazons	Brit.	Ping-on	for Vladivostok				
Anders	Brit.	Stentis	for London, &c.				
Dago	Brit.	for London, &c.					
Dragon	Brit.	Takue					
Gunghun	Brit.	Takue					
Gordon Castle	Brit.	Shanghai					
Isaac	Brit.	Yehin					
Baker Adolsten	Brit.	Yunglung					
Baker	Brit.	Zambesi					
Baker	Brit.	Anglo Norman	for New York				
Baker	Brit.	Bertha Marion	British ship				
Baker	Brit.	Carrie Clark	American ship				
Baker	Brit.	Chiaya Maru	Japanese barque				
Baker	Brit.	Cingale	British barque				
Baker	Brit.	Columbia	American barque				
Baker	Brit.	Doane Castle	British ship				
HERMANT SAILING VESSELS.							
Baker	Brit.	for New York					
Baker	Brit.	for London					
Baker	Brit.	for London					
Baker	Brit.	for London					
Baker	Brit.	for London					
Baker	Brit.	for London					
Baker	Brit.	for London					
Baker	Brit.	for London					
Baker	Brit.	for London					
Baker	Brit.	for London					

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, July 20, 1873.

At 1130 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

		Price.	Chinese Names.
		Highest. Lowest. Cash. Cash.	
Butcher Meat.			
Bacon, English,	lb.	400	350
"	Ame. Sugar cured,	300	250
"	Poochow,	200	180
Beef, sirloin and prime out, cy.		180	160
Beef Corned,	catty	150	140
"	Roast,	160	140
"	Soup,	119	100
"	Steak,	160	140
Bullocks' Brains,	per set	50	40
"	Tongue, fresh, each	330	300
"	"	corned,	330 310
"	Head,	650	600
"	Heart,	160	140
"	Hump, Salt,	160	140
"	Feet,	50	40
"	Kidneys,	90	70
"	Tail,	110	100
"	Liver,	100	90
"	Tripe (undressed), catty	60	50
Calves' Head and Feet, set.		600	600
Hams, American,	lb.	300	230
"	Chinese,	200	180
"	English,	360	340
Mutton Chop,	"	180	160
"	Leg,	180	160
"	Shoulder,	140	130
Pigs' Chittlings,	catty	60	50
"	Feet,	100	80
"	Fry,	110	100
"	Head,	80	70
"	Heart,	50	40
"	Kidneys,	70	60
"	Liver,	110	100
Pork, Chop,	catty	160	150
"	Corned,	160	150
"	Leg,	160	150
"	Fat or Lard,	120	110
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set.		400	350
"	Heart,	50	40
"	Kidneys,	80	70
"	Liver,	140	130
Sucking Pigs,	"	\$2	\$1.30
Sweet Bread,	catty	140	130
Veal,	"	160	140
Poultry.			
Oapous,	catty	250	180
Doves,	each	110	100
Ducks,	catty	140	130
Eggs, Hen,	doz.	100	—
Fowls,	catty	200	180
Geese,	"	150	140
Partridges,	each	350	300
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair.		\$1.75	1.50
Pigeons,	each	140	130
Rabbits, live, Canton,	"	250	200
Turkeys, Cook,	catty	400	300
"	Hen,	300	280
Fish.			
Bombay Ducks, now per hundred		200	180
Bream,	catty	100	90
Catfish,	"	80	70
Codfish, Salt,	"	140	—
Crabs,	"	180	60
Cuttle Fish,	"	100	80
Dace,	"	70	60
Dog Fish,	"	60	50
Eels, Congor	"	80	70
"	Fresh water	140	110
"	Yellow	120	110
File Fish,	"	100	90
Fresh Fish, Large	"	190	140
"	Small	110	100
Frogs,	"	110	100
Garoupe,	"	180	120
Gudgeon,	"	90	80
Gurnard,	"	110	100
Haddock,	"	90	80
Herrings, fresh	"	100	80
"	smoked	box	\$1.00
Live Fish,	catty	140	130
Lobsters,	"	110	100
Mullet,	"	70	60
"	Red	100	60
Parrot Fish,	"	120	110
Perch,	"	80	70
Pike,	"	180	—
Plaice,	"	90	80
Pomfret, White,	"	140	180
Pomfret, Black,	"	110	160
Prawns,	"	120	110
Ray,	"	70	60
Rock Fish,	"	100	90
Rosch,	"	100	90
Salmon, Canton,	"	120	110
Salt Fish,	"	110	100
Skate,	"	50	70
Shark, common	"	50	50

來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪	來路烟猪
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